3.2 Surrounding Land Use

Readily visible and publicly accessible portions of adjoining properties were examined for the presence of actual or potential recognized environmental conditions. A summary of the surrounding property use is presented below.

Table 2 – Adjoining Properties – Land Use

Boundary Side of Subject Site	Current Activity	Potential Sources of Contamination
North (across Depot Street)	Storage, office, and manufacturing space in the former L.C. Andrews Lumber Mill Facility	None observed
South and West (adjoining)	Former Keddy Mill Complex	Potential environmental impacts associated with former mill operations.
East (across railroad tracks)	Residential	None observed

To the north of the Subject Site is Depot Street. The adjoining property to the north, former L.C. Andrews lumber mill, currently houses a number of operations including: Windham and Gorham Self Storage; New England Antigenetics, a supplier of allergenic source material; and house construction companies. No apparent environmental concerns were observed from this adjoining property during the historical review.

Adjoining the Subject Site to the south and west is the former Keddy Mill Complex, an industrial site with potential environmental impacts from former mill operations. S.W. Cole investigated and remediated a #6 fuel oil spill at the former Keddy Mill Complex. The spill was located to the west of the Subject Site. Jacques Whitford has conducted supplemental environmental investigations at the former Keddy Mill, and a report of our findings has been prepared under separate cover. Impacts at the former mill identified to date, which include the release of PCBs, are not likely to have impacted the Subject Site.

A single-family residence is located to the east of the Subject Site across the Maine Central Railroad tracks. No apparent environmental concerns were observed from this adjoining property during the historical review.

3.3 Historical Information

3.3.1 Historical Land Use for the Subject Site

Historical information describing the Subject Site was obtained from a variety of sources as detailed in **Appendix 3** and **Appendix 5** of this report.

A list of historical land uses for the Subject Site is provided in Table 3.

Table 3 – Historical Information for Subject Site		
Period/Date	**Land Use**	**Sources of Information**
1922 to prior to 1953	Residence and general store	Sanborn maps
1953 to prior to 1978	Commercial (H.K. Webster Stores in 1971)	Aerial photographs, City Directories
1978 to 1984	Blue Seal Feeds	City Directories
1984 to 1996	Depot Energy, Dave's Pool Sales & Service	City Directories
1996-2000 (currently vacant)	Auto repair	City Directories

Sanborns maps dated 1922 and 1944 show that the Subject Site was developed as a residence and general store in or prior to 1922. The Maine Central Railroad station was located to the east of the railroad tracks at that time.

A 1953 aerial photograph showed two small unknown structures at the Subject Site. In 1962, the Subject Site was developed with one building. A number of large square objects were visible within the southerly portion of the site and 50-60 autos were observed parked at the property on a 1962 aerial photo. The H.K. Webster Stores of Maine, Inc. was identified as a site occupant in the 1971 City Directory.

On a 1975 aerial photograph, the railroad station is visible off-site to the east of the tracks. The warehouse and garage are in their present location. Neither the boxcars nor the 10,000-gallon AST are visible. Many automobiles are visible at the site.

The former railroad station was moved to the site in 1984. Historically, the former depot station was located on the eastern side of the Maine Central Railroad tracks directly south of Depot Road.

Blue Seal Feeds was identified as a site occupant in the 1978 and 1982 City Directories.

Depot Energy was first listed as a Subject Site occupant in the 1984 City Directory. It was listed in a 1994 Assessor's record as "Energy Depot-coal Storage/sales former train station owned by Merrill Lasky."

Dave's Pool Sales and Service was also listed as a site occupant in the 1984 City Directory.

Historically, the garage was used as a general store. Most recently, the garage was used as an automotive body repair and transmission shop. The current owner, Joe Kittrell, operated the site as an auto repair business then purchased it in 2000. Thirteen B Enterprises, auto repair, was also listed as a site occupant in the 2000 City Directory.

3.3.2 Historical Land Use for Adjoining Properties

Historical information describing the adjoining properties was obtained from a variety of sources as detailed in **Appendix 3** of this report.

A list of historical land uses for the adjoining properties is provided in Table 4.

Table 4 – Historical Land Use for Adjoining Properties

Direction from Subject Site	Period/Date and Land Use	Sources of Information
North (across Depot Street)	The L.C. Andrew lumber mill was located across Depot Street from the subject site from prior to 1922 to the 1990s. Since the 1990s, the mill complex has been occupied by a variety of tenants.	Sanborn maps and city directories
South and west (adjoining)	The Keddy Mill complex has been located to the south and west of the subject site since prior to 1922.	Sanborns maps
East (adjoining and across the MCRR tracks)	The Maine Central Railroad tracks have been in place since the 1870s. To the east of the tracks, was the passenger station which was moved to the subject site in 1984. A dwelling was also depicted on the parcel on the 1922 and 1944 Sanborns maps.	Sanborn maps and City Directories

City directory listings for the L.C. Andrew parcel list Marrifield Buildings (single family housing construction); New England Antigenetics, a supplier of allergenic source material; Giguere Auction Company; Artel, Inc. Research; Windham and Gorham Self Storage; Terry Ladd Construction; Soberajas Foreign Auto and service; Merryfield Builders; and Paul T. Gore Moving and Storage.

3.3.3 Ownership

According to Windham Assessor's Office information, the property is currently owned by Joseph Kittrell, 656 Stroudwater Street, Westbrook, Maine 04092.

3.4 Regulatory Review

3.4.1 State/Municipal Information

Jacques Whitford utilized the services of Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) to perform a search of federal and state environmental databases for sites of potential environmental concern within applicable ASTM radii. The Subject Site was identified on the databases searched by EDR. A copy of the EDR report is presented in this report as **Appendix 5.**

NPL Sites - EDR did not identify National Priority List (NPL) or proposed NPL sites within 1.0 mile of the Subject Site.

CERCLIS Sites - EDR did not identify Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Information System (CERCLIS) sites within 0.5 miles of the Subject Site.

CERCLIS-NFRAP Sites – EDR did not identify CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) sites within 0.25 miles of the Subject Site.

CORRACTS – EDR did not identify Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action (CORRACTS) sites within a 1.0-mile radius of the Subject Site.

RCRA - SQG – EDR did not identify RCRA Small Quantity Generator (SQG) sites on or adjoining the Subject Site.

RCRA - LQG – EDR did not identify RCRA Large Quantity Generator (LQG) sites on or adjoining the Subject Site.

RCRA TSD Facilities - EDR did not identify RCRA hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facilities located within 0.5 miles of the Subject Site.

ERNS Reports - EDR did not identify Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) reports for the Subject Site.

3.4.2 State/Municipal Information

State Landfills – EDR did not identify landfills located within a 0.5-mile radius of the Subject Site.

State Hazardous Waste Sites (SHWS) – EDR did not identify SHWS facilities located within a 1.0-mile radius of the Subject Site.

Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Sites – EDR identified the target property as a LUST site. EDR also identified two properties within a 0.5-mile radius of the Subject Site as LUST sites.

Energy Depot, the Subject Site, was identified on the LUST database. The current status is listed as Final Report (FR). No additional information was readily available from the Portland office of the MDEP.

Emergency Management Bunker, mapped 2,489 feet to the south of the Subject Site, is listed on the LUST database. The current status is listed as Final Report (FR). Based on its relative position with regard to the site and the inferred groundwater gradient, this LUST site is unlikely to impact the Subject Site.

Little Falls Mini Mart mapped approximately 2,000 feet to the southeast of the Subject Site, is listed on the LUST database. The current status is listed as Final Report (FR). Based on its relative position with regard to the site and the inferred groundwater gradient, this LUST site is unlikely to impact the Subject Site

Registered USTs – EDR identified the target property as a UST site. EDR indicated the removal of a 500-gallon UST used as storage for unleaded gasoline for the target property in 1993. No other USTs were identified at the Subject Site or adjoining properties.

Voluntary Response Action Program (VCP/VRAP) Sites – EDR identified one VCP site within 0.5 miles of the Subject Site. The Little Falls Mini Mart, mapped approximately 2,000 feet to the southeast of the Subject Site, is listed on the VCP database. Based on the current status and the position of the former Little Falls Mini Mart relative to the Subject Site and the inferred groundwater flow direction, this VCP site is unlikely to impact the Subject Site.

3.4.3 Orphan Sites

EDR orphan site designation indicates insufficient address information for the site to be plotted. EDR identified 27 orphan sites. L.C. Andrews Lumber, adjoining the Subject Site to the north, was listed as an orphan site because it was included in the Maine Voluntary Response Action Program List database; this site VRAP site is no longer active and is not likely to impact the Subject Site. Although the other identified orphan sites may be within the search distance prescribed by the ASTM criteria, they do not appear to adjoin the Subject Site. Based on this information and a review of the database/records information, it appears that the identified orphan sites do not represent evidence of a recognized environmental condition in connection with the Subject Site.

3.5 Previous Environmental Reports

Jacques Whitford reviewed a UST Site Assessment Report written in November 1993 for Merrill and Camilla Laskey, the former owners of the Subject Site. The report, prepared by Acadia Environmental Technology (Acadia) of Portland, Maine, addressed a 500-gallon UST removed from 13 Depot Street on October 28, 1993.

The tank was located as indicated on Figure 2. The tank was installed in 1988 with galvanized underground piping. Upon removal, the UST showed light pitting on one end. The condition of the underground piping was reported to be excellent. A gasoline pump was enclosed directly above the tank in a small shed. Acadia reported a PID jar headspace result of 591 ppm in "black, wet, coal, organic, clay" approximately 3 feet below ground surface from the north end of the tank grave. All other PID readings were less than 100. A laboratory sample yielded 77 mg/kg by MDEP Method 4.2.3 for gasoline. During the tank removal, Acadia contacted Jon Woodard of the MDEP and was instructed to collect the laboratory sample, backfill the excavation and report the results. EDR listed the status of the tank removal as "Final Report".

4.0 PHASE II ESA

During our site walk at 13 Depot Road property on April 29, 2004, we noted recognized environmental conditions including soil staining, hydraulic lifts potentially containing PCBs, a removed gasoline underground storage tank, and a floor drain in the garage at the property.

Based on these observations, we proposed Phase II fieldwork including testpitting and collecting soil samples for laboratory analysis. Between May 7 and 12, 2004, Jacques Whitford performed Phase II fieldwork at the subject site. These included three samples for PCBs, three for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), two for gasoline range organics (GRO) and two for the 8 RCRA metals (total). Jacques Whitford used the following Phase II fieldwork procedures described below.

4.1 Methodology

On May 7, 2004, Jacques Whitford observed test pitting conducted by Les Wilson & Sons (Wilson) of Westbrook, Maine. Wilson used a Case track-mounted excavator with a 1-cubic yard bucket. Wilson dug 10 testpits at the locations depicted on Figure 2 (TP-1 to TP-10). Testpits were terminated at bedrock refusal between 1.8 and 10 feet below ground surface (bgs). Soil observations recorded by the Jacques Whitford geologist are included on the attached testpit logs (Appendix 6).

At each of the testpit locations, Jacques Whitford collected bag headspace samples at 2-foot intervals. Each soil sample was field screened for volatile organic compound (VOC) content using a PID. From each interval, approximately 250 grams of soil was placed in a one-quart Ziplock grand bag and screened according to the MDEP's *Field Determination of Soil Hydrocarbon Content by Jar/Poly Bag Headspace Technique* in the Maine Chapter 691 Rules for Underground Oil Storage Facilities, Appendix Q. We used a Thermo 580B PID calibrated to 320 ppm and a MSA Photon calibrated to 225 ppm with standard 100-ppm isobutylene gas.

We also collected bag headspace samples at five surface sampling locations (HS-1 to HS-5) for PID testing. Based on PID readings and location, we chose three of the sample intervals for chemical testing for gasoline range organics and/or volatile organic compounds. We tested the sample from TP-4, adjacent to the former railroad station and downgradient of the former gasoline UST with a PID reading >1000 ppm, for both gasoline range organics (GRO) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). We also selected the interval with the highest PID reading from TP-2, located adjoining a boxcar with transmissions, and TP-3, from the central location of the parking area for VOC analysis.

In addition, we collected samples (SS-1, SS-2, and SS-3) for PCB testing. These three samples were from an area of surficial soil sampling near stored transmissions (SS-1), from an area of surface soil staining next to an aboveground hydraulic lift (SS-2), and from sediment in the floordrain in the garage (SS-3). The floordrain sample was collected because of the proximity of the floordrain to an aboveground hydraulic lift in the garage.

Two surficial soil samples (SS-4 and SS-5) were collected for metals testing. These were from the stained soil in the SS-1 area and from an area of surficial soil staining near one of the boxcars at the site respectively. Refer to Figure 2 for sample locations.

Jacques Whitford placed the soil samples in laboratory supplied containers in a cooler on ice and shipped them under Chain of Custody via FedEx to Spectrum Analytical in Agawum, Massachusetts for testing. Testing results are discussed below.

4.2 Results

Fieldwork provided information about surficial geology and soil quality. Groundwater was not observed in the testpits with the exception of TP-5, TP-7, and TP-10 where minimal groundwater seepage was encountered.

4.2.1 Surficial Geology

Jacques Whitford characterized the overburden geology at 10 testpit locations at the site. The generalized overburden profile consisted of up to 4 feet of granular fill over silt-rich Presumpscot glaciomarine sediment over bedrock. At two of the testpits (TP-8 and TP-9), we found sandy Presumpscot glaciomarine sediment between the silt and the bedrock. Overburden materials are summarized in Table 5. Soil descriptions are included on testpit logs in Attachment 6.

Table 5 – Geological Unit Depths

Location	Fill	Fine-Grained Presumpscot	Coarse-Grained Presumpscot	Bedrock
TP-1	0-0.5	0.5-1.8	NP	1.8
TP-2	0-2.5	2.5-6.0	NP	6.0
TP-3	0-2.5	2.5-6.0	NP	6.0
TP-4	0-3.7	3.7-9.0	NP	9.0
TP-5	0-4.0	4.0-10.0	NP	10.0
TP-6	0-2.7	2.7-8.0	NP	8.0
TP-7	0-3.5	3.5-6.0	NP	6.0
TP-8	0-1.6	1.6-7.0	7.0-8.0	8.0
TP-9	0-1.8	1.8-7.2	7.2-8.5	8.5
TP-10	0-3.7	3.7-10	NP	10.0

Notes:
1. Depths are in feet below ground surface.
2. NP denotes not present.

4.2.2 Soil Quality

Olfactory evidence of petroleum was observed in TP-4. Otherwise, no overt evidence (visual or olfactory) of petroleum was observed at the site. PID readings collected during testpitting at the site are summarized in Table 6. These readings vary from 7 to over 1,000 ppm. The only readings over 100 ppm were in TP-2, TP-3, and TP-4. We recorded readings of > 1000 ppm at 2-4 feet and 4-6 feet below ground surface in TP-4 at approximately the interface between fill and Presumpscot silt. The PID readings in TP-4 decreased with depth below the 4-6 foot depth interval. TP-4 is located in a downhill direction from the removed gasoline UST at the site.

Table 6 – Bag Headspace Readings		
Sample	**Location**	**Headspace Reading (ppm)**
TP-1	0-2 ft	39
TP-2	0-2 ft	43
TP-2	2-4 ft	142
TP-2	4-6 ft	138
TP-3	0-2 ft	125
TP-3	2-4 ft	158
TP-3	4-6 ft	125
TP-4	0-2 ft	133
TP-4	2-4 ft	>1,000
TP-4	4-6 ft	>1,000
TP-4	6-8 ft	210
TP-4	8-9 ft	174
TP-5	0-2 ft	23
TP-5	2-4 ft	56
TP-5	4-6 ft	40
TP-5	6-8 ft	28
TP-5	8-10 ft	31
TP-6	0-2 ft	39
TP-6	2-4 ft	53
TP-6	4-6 ft	61
TP-6	6-8 ft	56
TP-7	0-2 ft	50
TP-7	2-4 ft	57
TP-7	4-6 ft	60
TP-8	0-2 ft	19
TP-8	2-4 ft	44
TP-8	4-6 ft	64
TP-8	6-8 ft	58
TP-9	0-2 ft	24
TP-9	2-4 ft	60
TP-9	4-6 ft	46
TP-9	6-8 ft	46
TP-10	0-2 ft	7
TP-10	2-4 ft	25
TP-10	4-6 ft	49
TP-10	6-8 ft	41
TP-10	8-10 ft	40
HS-1	Garage floor drain sediment	12
HS-2	Under crawl-space AST	16
HS-3	Surface soil at SS-1	39
HS-4	Surface soil at SS-2	29
HS-5	Surface soil at SS-5	17

Jacques Whitford submitted soil samples from TP-2 (2-4 feet), TP-3 (2-4 feet), and TP-4 (2-4 feet), each exhibiting the highest PID readings, for VOC and GRO testing. In addition, PCB analysis was conducted on two surface soil samples (SS-1 and SS-2) and the floor drain sediment sample (SS-3), and RCRA metals analysis was conducted on two surface soil samples (SS-4 and SS-5). Results of chemical analyses are summarized in Table 7 below; the table includes only compounds identified and their associated sampling locations.

Table 7 – Summary of Soil Sampling Results

Analyte	Units	Table 4 Residential Criteria	Baseline - 1	Baseline - 2	TP-3, 2-4	TP-4, 2-4	SS-4	SS-5
Acetone	ug/kg	475,000	NL	NL	197	<23,400	NA	NA
n-Butylbenzene	ug/kg	NL	NL	NL	<7.1	2,570	NA	NA
Ethylbenzene	ug/kg	1,670,000	NL	NL	<7.1	5,440	NA	NA
4-Isopropyltoluene	ug/kg	NL	NL	NL	<7.1	2,100	NA	NA
Naphthalene	ug/kg	245,000	NL	NL	<7.1	16,700	NA	NA
n-Propylbenzene	ug/kg	NL	NL	NL	<7.1	3,340	NA	NA
Toluene	ug/kg	2,390,000	NL	NL	<7.1	4,320	NA	NA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ug/kg	NL	NL	NL	<7.1	50,900	NA	NA
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ug/kg	NL	NL	NL	<7.1	24,400	NA	NA
m,p-Xylene	ug/kg	10,000,000	NL	NL	<14.2	26,400	NA	NA
o-Xylene	ug/kg	10,000,000	NL	NL	<7.1	2,990	NA	NA
Gasoline Range Organics	mg/kg	NL	Saturated Soil	500-1000	NA	837	NA	NA
Arsenic	mg/kg	10	NL	NL	NA	NA	**12.8**	**15.6**
Barium	mg/kg	10,000	NL	NL	NA	NA	47.4	24.1
Chromium	mg/kg	NL	NL	NL	NA	NA	15.4	17.6
Lead	mg/kg	375	NL	NL	NA	NA	34.5	49.5

Notes:
Regulatory Limits from Table 4-Remedial Action Guidelines for Contaminated Soils Residential Guideline in the MDEP Implementation of Remedial Action Guidelines Guidance Document.
Baseline – 1 and 2 refer to cleanup categories in the MDEP's Hydrocarbon Spill Decision Tree
NA denotes not analyzed
NL denotes no limit

Analytical results identified elevated gasoline constituents in TP-4, 2-4 feet; however, the concentrations were below MDEP residential soil criteria.

PCBs were not detected at concentrations above the laboratory reporting limit in SS-1, SS-2, and SS-3 (the detection limit was 30 µg/kg).

Of the RCRA metals tested at two surficial soil sampling locations, only arsenic exceeded the MDEP's residential soil criteria.

5.0 DISCUSSION

As shown on Table 7, only the concentration of arsenic in two surface soil samples exceeded the Table 4 residential criteria (SS-4 and SS-5). This arsenic may be naturally occurring.

Jacques Whitford used the "MDEP Chapter 691 Rules for Underground Oil Storage Facilities Decision Tree to Establish Cleanup Standards for Petroleum-Contaminated Sites" for the Subject Site. Based on a review of site location and use, we assigned the "Baseline 2" category for the subject site (clean-up of soil to 500-1000 ppm based on PID readings).

The area within 2,000 feet downgradient and 1,000 feet upgradient is served by a public water supply. Three private water supplies are located between 450 and 600 feet upgradient from the site. Potential impact to these wells is not likely. The gasoline-impacted soils at the site appear to be located above the water table and are underlain by relatively low-permeability glaciomarine deposits. This supposition is supported by PID readings that decrease substantially with depth in TP-4 (from readings of >1000 ppm at 4-6 ft. to 174 ppm at 8-9 ft.).

The PID results from TP-4, 2-4 and 4-6 exceeded the MDEP's Baseline-2 guideline. Additional soil testing will be necessary to better delineate the extent of soils that may contain residual gasoline above the Baseline-2 guideline.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information gathered and on observations made during this investigation, the Phase I and II ESAs have revealed evidence of recognized environmental conditions associated with the Subject Site. Jacques Whitford concludes the following:

1. Gasoline contaminated soil was encountered at the site in 1993 during removal of a gasoline UST; the removal was monitored by Acadia Environmental Technology. MDEP was notified of the findings and no further action was required. The recent investigation by Jacques Whitford identified gasoline-impacted soils down slope from the former tank. The concentration of residual gasoline in the soils exceeded the MDEP Baseline-2 standard.

2. A floor drain was observed in the garage building. According to a former owner, the drain discharges directly to the subsurface below the garage. The drain was located near an open container of petroleum and floor staining. No high PID readings or PCBs were detected in sediment in the floor drain. Nevertheless, petroleum products could have been discharged over time and released to the subsurface beneath the building. As a solid surface existed at the bottom of the drain and due to the surrounding concrete floor, collecting a subsurface soil sample in the vicinity of the drain was not performed during this phase of work.

3. While oil staining was apparent on the ground surface around stored parts and machinery on site, field observations during test pitting, PID screening and lab testing of soils suggests that the staining is relatively localized.

4. Of the 8 RCRA metals tested at two surficial soil sampling locations, only arsenic exceeded the MDEP's residential soil criteria. This arsenic may be naturally occurring.

5. Jacques Whitford observed suspect ACM and lead-based paint in building materials and in insulation between the walls of the 10,000-gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) at the site.

Based on the evidence of recognized environmental conditions associated with the Subject Site, Jacques Whitford recommends the following:

1. Completion of an asbestos survey if proposed or future renovation or demolition activities will impact suspect ACMs at the Subject Site.

2. Completion of concrete coring and hand augering adjoining the garage floor drain. Collection of soil samples for PID screening and analytical testing for appropriate parameters.

3. Submission of this report and any follow-up testing to the MDEP Voluntary Response Action Program (VRAP) as a first step in obtaining a "No Action Assurance Letter."

4. With MDEP concurrence, removal of petroleum contaminated soil with PID readings that exceed the MDEP Baseline–2 standard. Soil removal should be preceded by investigation of the extent of impacted soils in the vicinity of the former UST (*e.g.*, geoprobes or additional test pits).

5. Preparation and submission of a clean-up report to MDEP to establish "closure" status for the site and associated impacted soils identified, as well as to support the VRAP process.

7.0 CLOSURE

This report is prepared for the sole benefit of Ms. Renee Lewis. This report may not be relied upon by any other person or entity without the expressed written consent of Jacques Whitford Company, Inc. and Ms. Renee Lewis.

Any uses, which a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on decisions made based on it, are the responsibility of such third parties. Jacques Whitford accepts no responsibility for damages, if any suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this report.

Some of the information presented in this report was provided through existing documents and interviews. Although attempts were made, whenever possible, to obtain a minimum of two confirmatory sources of information, Jacques Whitford in certain instances has been required to assume that the information provided is accurate.

The conclusions presented represent the best judgement of the assessor based on current environmental standards and on the site conditions observed from April 30 to May 12, 2004. Due to the nature of investigation and the limited data available, the assessor cannot warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities. Should additional information become available, Jacques Whitford requests that this information be brought to our attention so that we may reassess the conclusions presented herein. This report was prepared by Mr. David Chapman, C.G. and Mr. Aaron Martin and was reviewed by Mr. D. Todd Coffin, C.G.

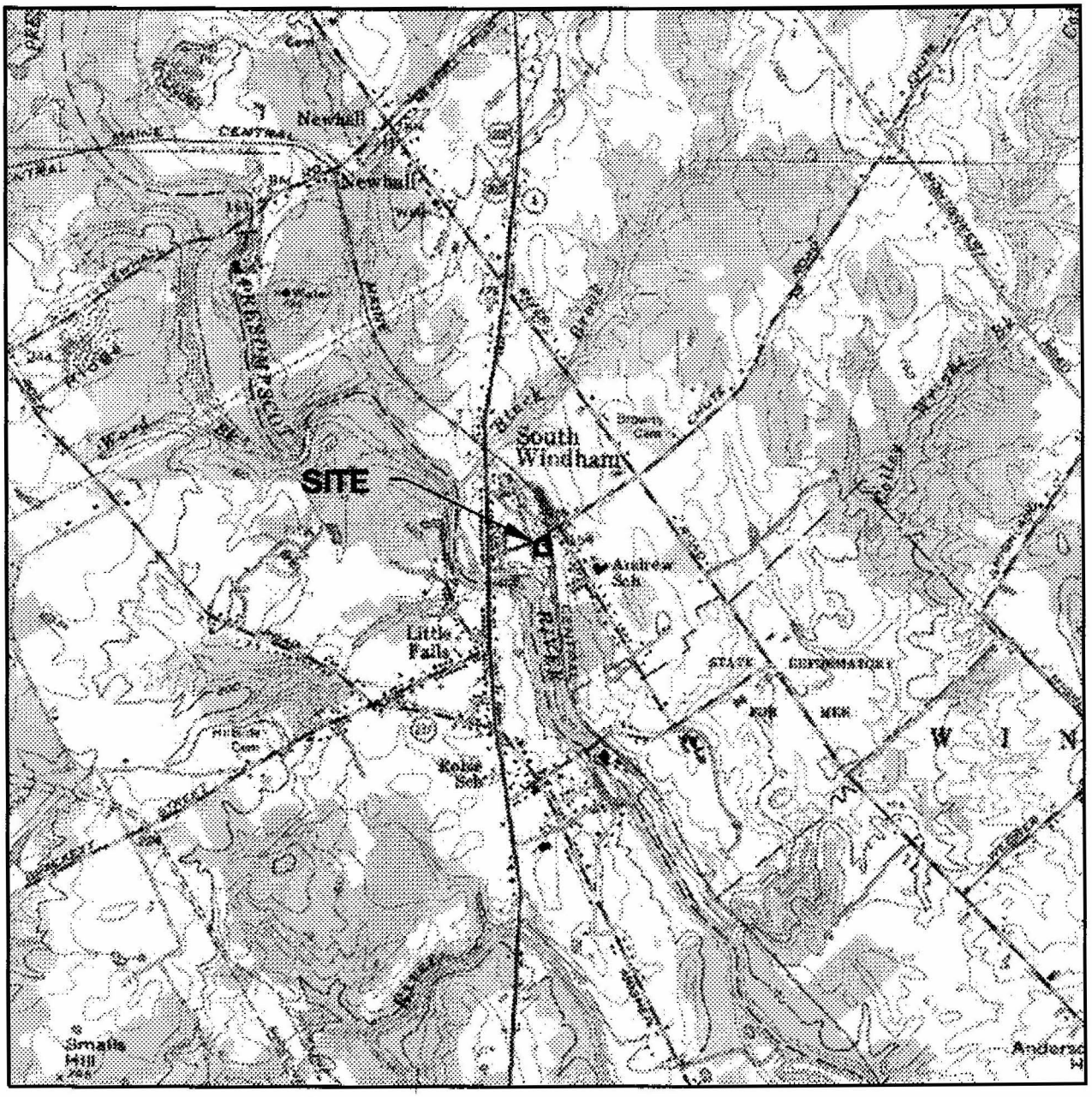
JACQUES WHITFORD COMPANY, INC.

David Chapman, C.G.
Geologist

D. Todd Coffin, C.G.
Senior Hydrogeologist

APPENDIX 1

FIGURES



MAP SOURCE:
TOPOZONE.COM
PORTLAND WEST, ME
1956

NORTH

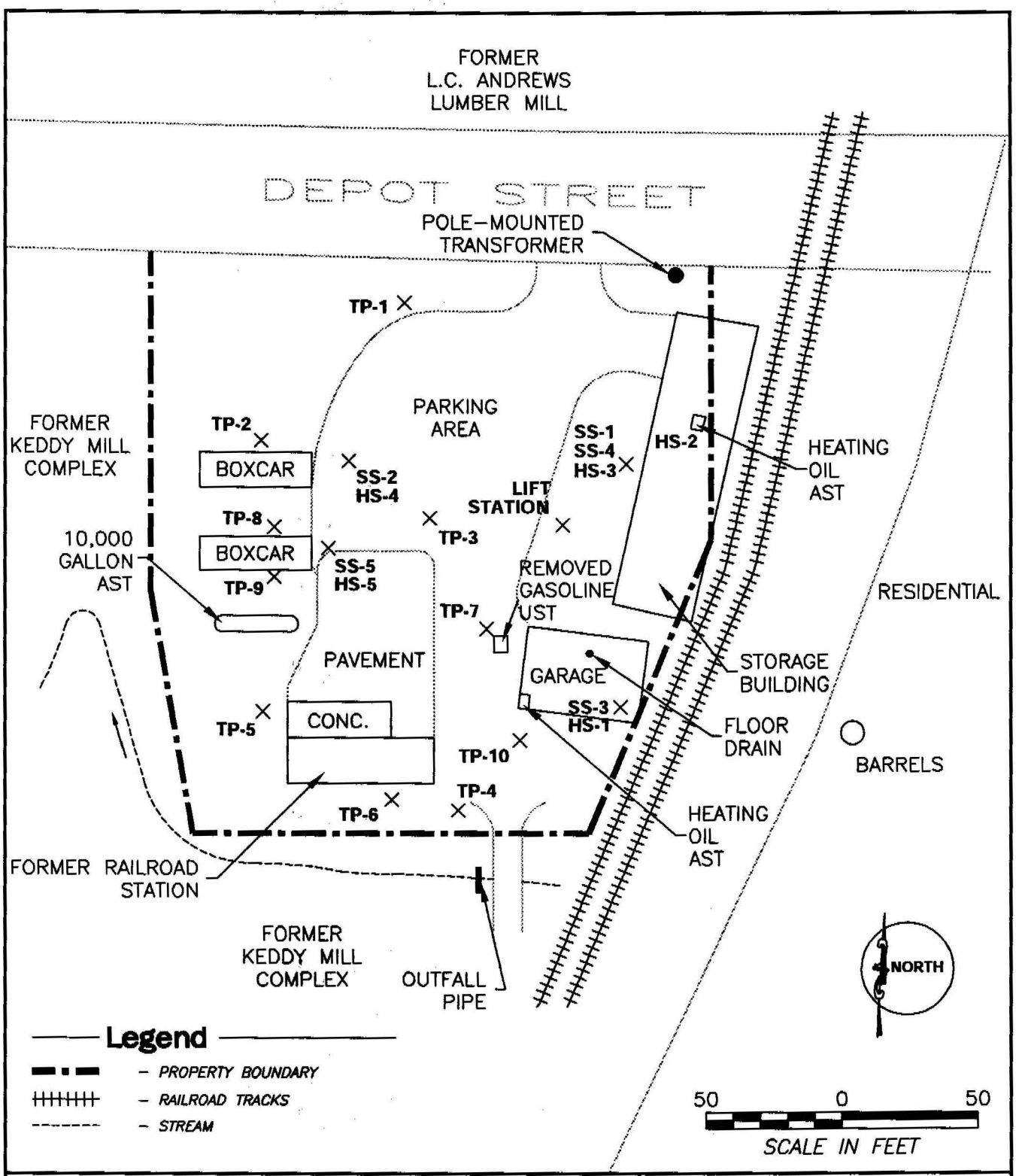
ME

2000 0 2000
Scale in feet

Jacques Whitford Company, Inc.

JACQUES WHITFORD LOCATION: PORTLAND, MAINE					DRAWING TITLE: SITE LOCATION MAP FORMER DEPOT ENERGY SITE 13 DEPOT STREET WINDHAM, MAINE
DATE PREPARED: 6-02-04	DESIGNED BY: DVC	DRAWN BY: TS	CHECKED BY: DVC	REVIEWED BY: BP	
REVISION DATE:	REVISION NO:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:	REVIEWED BY:	
PROJECT NAME/FILE NAME: DEPOT ENERGY/SITE		PROJECT NUMBER/PHASE: MEP04127/2	SCALE: 1:24000		PREPARED FOR: RENEE LEWIS

FIGURE NO. 1



Jacques Whitford Company, Inc.

JACQUES WHITFORD LOCATION: PORTLAND, MAINE					DRAWING TITLE: SITE PLAN FORMER DEPOT ENERGY SITE 13 DEPOT STREET WINDHAM, MAINE
DATE PREPARED: 6-02-04	DESIGNED BY: DVC	DRAWN BY: TS	CHECKED BY: DVC	REVIEWED BY: BP	
REVISION DATE:	REVISION NO:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:	REVIEWED BY:	
PROJECT NAME/FILE NAME: DEPOT ENERGY/SITE		PROJECT NUMBER/PHASE: MEP04127/2	SCALE: 1"=50'	PREPARED FOR: RENEE LEWIS	FIGURE NO. 2

VIL_RESP02267

APPENDIX 2

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Subject Site from across Depot Street.

2. Warehouse building.